(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2218.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1789.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 10.

THE houſe met purſuant to adjournment, and reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill for collecting the impoſt.

Having, after much debate, made ſome progreſs, the committee roſe and reported, and the houſe adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, *June* 11.

The houſe went into a committee on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Parker, a clauſe was added to the bill declaring that foreign ſhips ſhould be reſtricted to certain ports at which only they may enter and diſcharge their cargoes. Theſe ports are yet to be enumerated.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, an additional clauſe was added, reſtricting ſhips arriving from India or China to certain ports at which only they may enter and diſcharge their cargoes. Theſe ports are yet to be enumerated.

Some farther progreſs was made in the bill, and ſeveral other amendments agreed to, when the committee roſe and the houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, *June* 12.

The houſe formed into a committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt on goods, wares and merchandiſes, imported into the United States.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Conſiderable progreſs was made in the bill this day, by paſſing many of the clauſes, chief of them with amendments. The committee was proceeding in the diſcuſſion, when a meſſage from the ſenate was announced. The ſecretary then appeared on the floor of the houſe, and informed, that he had it in command from the ſenate to inform the honourable houſe that they had concurred with amendments in the bill for laying an impoſt on goods, wares and merchandiſes, imported into the United States—and hoped for the concurrence of the honourable houſe in thoſe amendments. He then delivered in the bill, with a draught of the amendments, and withdrew. Theſe amendments were read to the houſe, propoſing to reduce the duties on certain articles very conſiderably, to wit: moläſſes from five to two and an half cents per gallon, rum from fifteen to ten, Madeira wine from twenty-five to eighteen, and other wines from fifteen to ten, &c. and then the chairman of the committee having reſumed his place, further progreſs was made in diſcuſſing the bill.

At three o'clock the committee roſe, and the houſe adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, *June* 13.

The houſe met, and reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the collecting bill.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

After getting through the principle of the commercial regulations, they came to conſider a clauſe reſpecting the manner of ſecuring the payment of the duties which may in any caſes be bonded with ſecurity. A long debate took place on the legal mode of recovering the amount in caſes of inſolvency or non-payment, at the concluſion of which, but before the queſtion was put on the clauſe,

Mr. Fitzſimons moved the committee to riſe for the purpoſe of committing the bill to a ſelect committee; obſerving, that the commercial regulations were moſtly gone through, and what remained related principally to law points, if every one of which were to be debated in the ſame manner that the one juſt conſidered had been, he conjectured it would take them ſeven years to get through the bill. He hoped gentlemen of legal knowledge would be placed upon the committee, and there they might employ themſelves in diſcuſſing the phraſeology, while the houſe would be at liberty to proceed with other buſineſs.

After ſome little further converſation the committee roſe and the bill was re committed, together with the reſolutions and clauſes agreed to in committee of the whole, to Meſſrs. Goodhue, Fitzſimons, Lawrence, Burke, Livermore, Sherman and Jackſon.

Mr. Gerry propoſed a reſolution that it ſhould be a ſtanding order of the houſe in future, always to adjourn from Friday to Monday. This was laid on the table for farther conſideration.

Mr. Leonard propoſed a reſolution, that the conſtitution ſhould be prefixed to the firſt volume of laws to be printed. This reſolution was alſo laid on the table for conſideration. Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, *June* 15.

Mr. Sedgwick, member from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and Mr. Brown, member from the ſtate of Virginia, appeared and took their ſeats.

Mr. Smith (of Maryland) and Mr. Parker, were added to the committee to whom was re-committed the bill for regulating the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. Scott, from the committee appointed to conſider and report on the ſtate of the weſtern lands, made a report, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The houſe then proceeded to the conſideration of the amendments propoſed by the ſenate to the bill for impoſing duties on goods, wares and merchandiſes, imported into the United States.

The firſt amendment was to alter the enacting ſtyle, by ſtriking out "*The Congreſs of the United States,*" and inſerting "*The Senate and Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.*"

This occaſioned ſome converſation—It was inſiſted that it was proper to adhere to the ſtyle of deſcription uſed in the conſtitution, as far as it applied, and was not obviouſly improper—That the conſtitution uniformly ſpoke of the legiſlature collectively, and called it the Congreſs of the United States, without diſtinguiſhing between the branches—If, however, there was any propriety in adopting a diſtributive ſtyle, the amendment was ſtill inadmiſſible, it was ſaid, as it made an improper diſtinction between the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, ſpeaking of the former only as a collective body.

The queſtion of concurrence being put, was negatived.

The next amendment propoſed was, to ſtrike out the clauſes of diſcrimination between ſtates and kingdoms in alliance, and thoſe not in alliance, with the United States. This brought forward ſome debate, which conſiſted only of a repetition of thoſe arguments uſed in the former progreſs of the bill for and againſt a diſcrimination, and the amendment was non-concurred.

The next amendment was to reduce the duty on moläſſes from five to two and an half cents per gallon. This was carried without debate.

To reduce the duty on Madeira wine from 25 to 18 cents. This was non-concurred.

To reduce the duty on all other wines from 15 to 10 cents. This was carried.

On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, imported in caſks, to reduce from eight to five.—This was negatived.

On all cider, beer, ale or porter, in bottles—from 26 to 16 cents per dozen. Negatived.

On cables from 75 to 60 cents per cwt.—Negatived.

On tarred cordage, from 75 to 60 cents.—Negatived.

On twine or pack-thread, from 200 to 150.—Negatived.

The next amendment propoſed was to inſert the article indigo, and to impoſe on it a duty of 16 cents per pound. Concurred.

To reduce the duty on coals per buſhel, from three to one cent. Negatived.

The next amendment was to add to the following paragraph reſpecting teas, "On all teas imported from China or India in ſhips built within the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof"—this clauſe, to wit:—"or in ſhips or veſſels built in other countries, and on the 16th of May laſt the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing until the time of importation."

This amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to raiſe the duty on all green teas other than hyſon, imported as aforeſaid, from 10 to 12 cents per pound.—Agreed to.

The next amendment was to ſtrike out the following clauſe:—

On all teas imported from any country other than China or India, in any ſhip or veſſel whatſoever, or from China or India in any ſhip or veſſel which is not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:

On bohea tea per lb. 10 cents.
On all ſouchong or other black teas, 15.
On all hyſon teas, 30.
On all green teas, 18,

and to ſubſtitute——

"On teas imported from Europe in ſhips or veſſels built in the United States, and wholly belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ſhips built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May laſt the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing till the time of importation, to wit:

On bohea tea per lb. 8 cents.
On ſouchong or other black teas, 13 cents.
On hyſon teas, 26 cents.
On other green teas 16 cents.
"On teas imported in any other manner.
Bohea tea per lb. 15 cents.
Souchong or black teas, 22.
Hyſon teas, 45.
Other green teas, 27.

"On all other goods, wares and merchandiſes, imported in ſhips or veſſels not built within the United States, and not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in veſſels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th of May laſt the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and ſo continuing till the time of importation, twelve and an half per cent. ad valorem."

This amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to inſert, "On gunpowder, and paints ground in oil,"—ten per cent. ad valorem.—This was agreed to.

Another amendment was to raiſe the duty on gold, ſilver and plated ware, from ſeven and an half per cent. to ten per cent. and to add thereto gold and ſilver lace, and gold and ſilver leaf—This was agreed to.

There were ſeveral other amendments to raiſe the duties on articles enumerated, from ſeven and an half to ten per cent. which were negatived.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *June* 16.

The houſe reſolved, that ſeats ſhould be provided within the bar for the occaſional accommodation of the preſident of the ſenate, and the members of that body.

The houſe then reſumed the conſideration of the amendments propoſed by the ſenate to the bill for impoſing duties on goods, wares and merchandiſes.

Firſt amendment, to inſert in the liſt of enumerated articles playing cards, with a duty of ten cents per pack. This was agreed to.

Amendment, in the liſt of articles excepted from the general clauſe laying a duty of five per cent. ad valorem, to inſert immediately after the word "wool," the word "cotton," with a duty of three cents per lb. and to ſtrike out from the ſame liſt the words "other than indigo." Agreed to.

Amendment, to inſert in the clauſe providing a drawback on goods, &c. re-exported, the words "except on diſtilled ſpirits, other than brandy and Geneva." Concurred.

Amendment, to ſtrike out the clauſe allowing a bounty of five cents on rum diſtilled within the United States, and exported. Concurred.

The houſe then took up the amendments; the conſideration of which had been poſtponed, reſpecting the time when the act ſhould commence its operation; which was, that the words "15th of June" ſhould be ſtruck out, and the words "1ſt of July" inſerted.

After ſome converſation the houſe concurred with a further amendment, viz. to ſubſtitute the words "1ſt of Auguſt."

The houſe then, according to the order of the day, went into a committee on the following bill for the eſtabliſhment of an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Be it enacted by the Congreſs of the United States, That there ſhall be an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs; and that there ſhall be a principal officer therein, to be called the ſecretary to the United States for the department of foreign affairs, to be removable from office by the preſident of the United States, and who ſhall perform and execute ſuch duties, ſervices and functions, as ſhall from time to time be enjoined on or intruſted to him by the preſident of the United States, agreeable to the conſtitution relative to correſpondences, commiſſions or inſtructions, to or with public miniſters or conſuls from the United States, or to negotiations with public miniſters from foreign ſtates or princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public miniſters, or other foreigners, or to ſuch other matters reſpecting foreign affairs as the preſident of the United States ſhall aſſign to the ſaid department; and furthermore, that the ſaid principal officer ſhall conduct the buſineſs of the ſaid department in ſuch manner as the preſident of the United States ſhall, from time to time, order or inſtruct.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be, in the ſaid department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the ſaid principal officer, and to be employed therein as he ſhall deem proper, and to be called the chief clerk in the department of foreign affairs, and who, in caſe of vacancy in the ſaid office of ſecretary to the United States for the department of foreign affairs, ſhall, during ſuch vacancy, have the charge and cuſtody of all records, books and papers, appertaining to the ſaid department. Provided nevertheleſs, That no appointment of ſuch chief clerk ſhall be valid, until the ſame ſhall have been approved by the preſident of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid principal officer, or every other perſon to be appointed or employed in the ſaid department, ſhall, before he enter on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the truſt committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be allowed to the ſaid ſecretary for his ſervices, a ſalary, at the rate of —— per annum; and that there ſhall be

allowed to the ſaid chief clerk, for his ſervices, a ſalary of ——— per annum—the ſaid ſalaries to be payable quarterly, in equal payments.

Mr. White moved to expunge from the firſt clauſe of the bill the words "to be removed from office by the preſident of the United States."

Mr. White obſerved, that the conſtitution had made a ſpecific proviſion only for the removal of the judges of the ſupreme court; but as it had aſſociated the preſident with the ſenate in the appointment of officers, it was proper that the power of removal ſo nearly allied to the former, ſhould be jointly exerciſed.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) ſaid, the gentleman had anticipated the motion which he himſelf had intended to make. The queſtion had gone through ſome diſcuſſion when this ſubject came before the houſe, but he believed that many gentlemen then neglected to oppoſe the principle in the bill, under an idea that a further diſcuſſion would take place, and had reſerved themſelves accordingly. He had then his objections to the giving the propoſed power to the preſident, and he ſtill was oppoſed to it.

The power of removal was, he ſaid, either given by the conſtitution, in which caſe it was nugatory to inſert it here; or it was not, and the houſe had no right to confer it. He had examined the ſubject maturely. He had found it was the opinion of the moſt ſenſible writers on the ſubject of the conſtitution, who had laid it down, that the ſenate ought to be conſulted in the removal as well as in the appointment of officers. One, in particular, under the ſignature of Publius, who had commented with extenſive learning, and the moſt profound ſagacity, had expreſſed fully that opinion.

He was ſure, he ſaid, that the conſtitution had given no ſuch power to the preſident.—If one reads that inſtrument with attention, one would ſee that the powers of the different departments of the government were defined expreſsly.--It declared what the different powers veſted in the preſident ſhould be. But no ſuch power as this was given him. Mr. Smith, therefore concluded, that the deſign of the conſtitution was that he ſhould not poſſeſs it. This he thought would further appear by another part of the conſtitution, which has eſtabliſhed a mode of removing principal officers on conviction, after impeachment, of treaſon, &c. If the conſtitution had provided a particular mode of removeing from office, it was a reaſon from which to conclude that it was improper to adopt any other. He would be glad to know for what cauſes an officer was to be removed from his office, except for mal-practices or miſdemeanors? Could they be removed for ſickneſs or ignorance? But who was to judge of a man's ignorance or incapacity, unleſs by reaſon of that ignorance ſomething was done which would conſtitute an offence. But in that caſe the puniſhment would be not for the incapacity, but for the actual miſdemeanor reſulting from it.

He apprehended that the clauſe veſted a power in the preſident which might be liable to great abuſes, for we were not to expect always to have a chief magiſtrate in whom ſo entire a confidence could be placed, as in the preſent; the ſplendour of whoſe virtues was ſo dazzling as to prevent gentlemen, he feared, from calculating with ſufficient caution for futurity. When the conſtitution was formed the convention did not preſume that the preſidential chair would always be filled with ſo much virtue and merit; they had therefore provided various checks and guards. It was certain, he ſaid, that if the preſidents poſſeſſed the power of diſplacing perſons from high offices, they would all be rendered abject dependents, and ſlaves to him, and would be obliged to ſubmit to all his caprices and fancies.—Men of integrity would be unwilling to make ſuch ſacrifices of their feelings and principles, and it would be difficult to find characters proper to fill the offices of government. When a man of virtue was aſſured that, if accuſed, he ſhould have a fair trial, and be heard publicly in his defence, he would be willing to come forward and to hazard his reputation. But when a perſon was liable, according to the whim of the preſident, to be deprived of his office without trial, ſecretly, and without knowing the reaſon, when he was expoſed to the loſs of his property by wanton changes in office, (for an office for which a man has relinquiſhed his employments and his profeſſion was a real and ſacred property;) when this was the caſe, the tenure would be too dangerous or too humiliating for a virtuous man. —The preſident might always have around him ſome, who, envious of the honours and emoluments of men in office, would be perpetually inſinuating ſuſpicions, and intriguing againſt them.

Mr. Smith made ſome other obſervations to ſhew the danger of abuſes which would flow from the propoſed inveſtitures of ſo delicate and important a power.

Mr. Huntington was in favour of the motion: he obſerved, that the argument which had been moſt urged, reſpecting the reſponſibility of the preſident, would be deprived of much of its weight, by reflecting that this reſponſibility, when a vicious man was placed at the head of government, would be of little avail as to all thoſe ſmall abuſes, which were moſt to be guarded againſt, and if a virtuous man held the firſt poſt, reſponſibility would not be neceſſary, and would rarely come into view.

Mr. Sedgwick was oppoſed to the motion. He was perſuaded the remedy by impeachment for public offences, from the length of its proceſs, and the difficulties attending it, could rarely be adopted and purſued with efficacy and decifion. It was calculated only for the moſt important occaſions. In moſt of the caſes, for which the ſunmary remedy of removal was provided, impeachment would be entirely inadequate. When a man became odious from various cauſes without the commiſſion of any poſitive offence, when experience had diſcovered a deficiency in his talents or induſtry, when his political principles were obnoxious to the people, and he had loſt their confidence, when his powers inſtead of being exerted for the good of his country were directed to his perſonal aggrandiſement, in all theſe caſes, and in many others of the like kind, it would be improper to wait the tedious proceſs of a formal trial—ſomething decifive was neceſſary.

In addition to this idea it would be requiſite, he ſaid, on the gentleman's principles, that the ſenate ſhould be conſtantly aſſembled, which he hoped would not be the caſe.—In the abſence of this body, what was to be done? A crime was committed, or the popular diſſatisfaction was excited to an alarming degree —muſt the ſenate be collected from the extremities of the union, and muſt juſtice be delayed?

Gentlemen, he ſaid, had dwelt on the danger of abuſes; it was true there was ſome poſſible danger; but ſurely the argument operated againſt the ſenators with equal force, and the power in their hands was as liable to abuſe as in the poſſeſſion of him whom the united voice of the people ſhould call to the chief magiſtracy.

[The debates on this queſtion were extended by ſeveral gentlemen. The houſe adjourned without coming to a decifion.]

NEW-YORK, *June* 19.

HIS excellency the preſident of the United States has been much indiſpoſed for ſeveral days paſt, which has cauſed great anxiety in the breaſt of every true friend to America; on Wedneſday he was viſited by ſeveral phyſicians, and a chain extended acroſs the ſtreet to prevent the paſſing of carriages before his door; it is however hoped, that this indiſpoſition will not prove other than incidental, and the cauſe be ſoon removed.

HUDSON, *June* 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman living on Lake Champlain, to his friend in this city, dated May 9.

"It is almoſt impoſſible to deſcribe the extreme diſtreſs ſurrounding the people here. No bread or proviſion of any kind. The ſcene is truly painful. The common ſuſtenance of the women and children has been tad-polds boiled in water, and peaſe ſtraw, which they ſwallowed till they began to ſwell in the glands of the throat; when fiſh came to their relief, which they ſimply boiled in water, without ſalt or bread, which brought on dyſenteries. Some have died, and many are ſick. I was without bread fourteen days, and obliged to live on my ſeed potatoes."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 23.

The indiſpoſition of our beloved PRESIDENT took its riſe from an abſceſs in the thigh, which brought on a conſiderable degree of fever—We are happy in being able to aſſure our readers from good authority, that his fever had abated yeſterday morning, and that the tumour was in a fair way of being ſpeedily removed.

We are informed, that his excellency THOMAS JEFFERSON, miniſter plenipotentiary from the United States to the court of France, has requeſted leave to viſit America; and that THE PRESIDENT has granted him permiſſion accordingly.

We further learn, that this event was made known to the ſenate on Wedneſday laſt by a meſſage from THE PRESIDENT, who at the ſame time was pleaſed to nominate WILLIAM SHORT, Eſq; *Charge des Affaires* for the United States, at that court, during the abſence of Mr. JEFFERSON.

The nomination, we hear, is confirmed by the ſenate.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Meſſrs. Printers,

A DESIRE of contributing ſomething towards the increaſe of ſcience, and the gratification of the lovers of it, is my motive of ſending to you the following account of a very extraordinary HALO*, or rather a moſt curious complication of Halo, which was yeſterday obſerved here. It was about half after nine in the morning when I firſt ſaw it.

The primary circle about the ſun appeared as uſual, except that it was very highly diſtinguiſhed with moſt, if not all, colours of the rainbow. The other circle which I call ſecondary, extended with ſeveral degrees paſt the zenith, and its ſemi-diameter was nearly, if not exactly double that of its primitive—Both this and the two elliptical circles were luminous ſtripes of equal and uniform brightneſs, about as wide as the rainbow. Juſt without the points where the greater circle interſected the ſmaller ellipſis, were too exceedingly bright but ſhort and highly coloured ſtreaks, like what are vulgarly called Sun-Dogs; and one who ſaw it earlier than me, informs, that there were two averted, luminous and coloured arches—Though I obſerved thoſe parts of the hemiſphere to be too highly luminous and coloured, I did not obſerve they were circular. When I made my obſervation I retired immediately to lay it down on paper, while the idea was full in my mind —I ſaw it no more until about ten o'clock, when I perceived the greater circle conſiderably diminiſhed, in extent, and each of the ellipſes diminiſhed both in extent and brightneſs—and in half an hour more theſe latter had wholly diſappeared, and the ſecondary circle though bright as ever, was now no larger in circumference than the primitive, and within fifteen minutes after was no more to be ſeen; leaving however the principal circle as bright as before, which did not diſappear until nearly twelve o'clock.

THEODORE HINSDALE.

Windſor, May 29, 1789.

* *Or circles around the ſun.*

AUGUSTA, *April* 25.

Copy of a letter from brigadier-general Clarke, to his honour the governor, dated Waſhington, May 29, 1789, 10 *o'clock at night.*

SIR,

Yeſterday evening, four o'clock, I received information from the Creeks, brought by five head men of the Cherokees, who had attended at the Creek nation to ſettle a diſpute between the two nations. The expreſs came upwards of two hundred miles in three days from the Cherokees, informing that three hundred Creeks ſet off from their towns the 22d inſtant; and that a runner was ſent to the Cowetas for another hundred to join them. I was informed that their inſtructions are, to fall on the frontiers of Georgia, and commence hoſtilities near the Cherokee corner the 29th inſt. I ſent expreſs to alarm the different parts, and in the mean time ordered that a party of the militia ſhould march to their relief. The expreſs returned at four o'clock this afternoon, with accounts that a fort was attacked near that place this morning by thirty Indians, and many more diſcovered in different places. One man was killed at the fort. The militia firſt raiſed will be on the ground this evening. I am collecting a reinforcement, and am in hopes to be there myſelf to-morrow with five hundred men. Theſe Cherokees farther ſay, that they underſtood that 500 Creeks were ordered to the lower parts of Georgia; and that they ſaw the three hundred firſt mentioned draw their ammunition and march, with orders from M'Gilliviray to break up the new counties at all events by burning houſes; and in caſe of reſiſtance, to kill and take their property. From theſe, and other co-operating circumſtances, I have every reaſon to believe they are determined on hoſtilities. We are entirely out of ammunition, and hope a ſupply will be forwarded as ſoon as poſſible. I ſhall call on the contractor for ſupplies, and hope it will meet with approbation. I am, with due reſpect and eſteem, your honour's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

E. CLARKE.

N. B. The fort attacked is in Wilkes county.

Publiſhed by order of the executive,

J. MERIWETHER, Sec.

In COUNCIL, Auguſta, May 31, 1789.

Ordered unanimouſly,

That it be aſſured, that the moſt effectual meaſures ſhall be immediately taken, in the power of the executive to make, for the ſupport of the frontiers, and the general defence of the ſtate.

Extract from the minutes and publiſhed by order of the executive.

J. MERIWETHER, Sec.

The honourable Mr. Oſborne, one of the commiſſioners of Indian affairs of the United States for the ſouthern department, has returned to this place from Abbeville, in the ſtate of South-Carolina. That he met there the honourable general Pickins, with whom a board was formed; and that the moſt prompt and cheerful acquieſcence was experienced, on the part of the general, to promote the wiſhes of the government of this ſtate for a peace with the Indians.

It is alſo ſaid that they have appointed Mr. G. Galphin to carry the talk up to the Creek nation, preparatory to the treaty. The many ſignal ſervices of the father of Mr. Galphin to this ſtate, and the univerſal friendſhip that is held for his memory by the Creeks, together with his own good character, it is ſaid and hoped, will render him a very acceptable meſſenger.

SAVANNA, *(Georgia) June* 4.

Extract of a letter from Auguſta, dated May 31, 1789.

"After all, it ſeems, we are not to have a peace with the Creeks. If Mr. M'Gillivray has a policy, it is a deluſive one; its foundation can only be the letters which have been written to him from the northward, ſtyling him ſovereign, &c. buoying him up with the expectation on his being recognized ſuch by the union. We have been hardly dealt with. If this is not the caſe, he is ſet on by Panton and others, to prevent peace as long as poſſible at any rate: or, it is ſaid he is going to England on account of the rheumatiſm, and means to mark his departure from his native country with blood."

FREDERICK, *June* 17.

Laſt week a perſon paſſed through this town, on his way from Kentucky, who informs us, that on the 22d of May laſt, he and eleven perſons more in company, at the diſtance of four day's journey from the Crab-Orchards, in the Wilderneſs, were fired upon by a party of Indians; five of the company were killed, the reſt made their eſcape, but loſt all their horſes except two. A young man of the name of Funk, from Funk's-town, another of the name of Lewis Myers, from Pipe Creek, and a Mr. Blayer, from near Harper's ferry, were among the unfortunate victims.—As this fact is to be depended on, it induces us to credit the many various reports that have been lately ſo much circulated reſpecting the horrid murders and depredations committed by the Indians upon the frontiers, and makes humanity ſhudder at the idea of the bloody conſequences which muſt enſue from a war with thoſe barbarians.

ANNAPOLIS, July 2.

On Monday laſt arrived here from London, the ſhip Nantes, captain Skinner, by whom we have received prints to the 17th of April.

LONDON, *April* 13.

The ceſſation of arms between Ruſſia, Denmark and Sweden, does not expire till the 15th of May, therefore no important news can be expected from that quarter till the latter end of next month.—It is, however, currently reported, that ſeveral ſkirmiſhes have happened between the Ruſſian and Poliſh troops. Uncommon great promotions took place in the Pruſſian army within theſe three weeks.

A project of vaſt importance is ſaid to be in agitation in Germany, the king of Pruſſia being deſirous to exchange his dominions on the Baltic for the electorate of Saxony, and to render the electoral family hereditary kings of Poland.—Should this project be crowned with ſucceſs, that extenſive and fertile country would be delivered from the tumultuous anarchy which has

long disturbed it at home, and rendered its forces contemptible abroad. The condition of twelve millions of wretched peasants would be rendered more tolerable; and two great kingdoms, that of Prussia and Poland, would be rendered still greater, and enabled to exert their united force for restraining the ambition of Austria and Russia.

The grand vizier is now assembling his troops in the neighbourhood of Orsova, and will, as soon as the season permits, cross the Danube. His intention, it is confidently said, is again to invade the Bannat, and to repair the errors of the last campaign. He has declared, that he will destroy his bridge over the Danube, when he has crossed it, and thus take away all hopes of a retreat. Victory or death must then await the Ottoman army!

The Turkish forces, including the Asiatics, amount to not less than 400,000 men.

The corps of the prince of Cobourg, and count Hohenlow, took their march on the 17th of last month towards Wallachia, where they are to act in concert with the Russians.

April 15. The accounts communicated in London yesterday morning from Elsinore, dated the 24th ult. say, that an intense frost has prevailed since the 14th; that there is yet no appearance of change; that the Sound is completely frozen; and the communication with Sweden, by the Ween island, even for carriages, common and safe; that a brig from Norway, with military stores, was cut into the Ween island at the expence of 1000 rix dollars; that she has been fished up, and that as no further accounts are received of captains Watson and Carberg, they are therefore supposed still fast in the ice.

At Petersburgh the inhabitants are still amused with shows; one hundred and eighty colours, being the total number taken from the Turks since the war begun, were carried in procession by as many horse-guards, on the 22d of February, to the church of the fortress, passing before the empress's apartments on their way.

April 17. By private letters from Vienna we learn, that the emperor was in so reduced a state, that his physicians had no hope of his recovery.—He had sent for his brother Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany, his presumptive heir, to be present at his demise, in order that he might be ready to assume the reins of government. The discontents of Hungary and Bohemia were expected to burst forth on account of many grievous imposts, which the people are determined to have annulled before they consent to admit the sovereignty of any successor.—The Austrian Netherlands participate in these hostile sentiments, so that if the emperor, as is hourly expected, should die, his successor will find it a difficult matter to allay the ferment which the arbitrary spirit of his government had excited.

There has been a very serious tumult in Aix, owing to the dearness of bread, and which was at length happily appeased by the moderation of the assembly, who took off the duties, and provided a supply of provisions to the people. The scarcity was excessive.

June 30, 1789.

ATTENDANCE will be given at the next Charles and Saint-Mary's county courts, by the subscriber, for the purpose of receiving all balances due to the present, or any of the late PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE; and he earnestly entreats those indebted to take that opportunity of paying off their respective arrears. He in a particular manner requests the subscribers in those counties to the late edition of LAWS, to be prepared by that time to comply with the terms of their subscriptions, which alone will relieve him from difficulty, and save trouble and expence to themselves.

FREDERICK GREEN.

All persons whatever, indebted as aforesaid, are also requested to assist the printers with what may be due them; this is essentially necessary to the future prosecution of their business, and to enable them to discharge their own debts.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, near Queen-Anne, part of BOWDEL's CHOICE, containing about four hundred acres: it is well adapted for tobacco and grain, and as it is presumed the person inclined to purchase will depend on his own judgment, it is needless to say much in commendation of the said land. To be SOLD also, the reversion of the land and improvements on which Mrs. Margaret Murdock now lives, and in which she has a life estate. For terms apply to Mr. Benjamin Hall, near the premises, or to the reverend Clement Brooke of St. Mary's county.

6w ADDISON MURDOCK.

Prince-George's county, June 25, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, praying an act to enable her to convey certain lands contracted for by THOMAS H. HALL, late of Washington county, deceased, agreeable to the last will and testament of said deceased. w8

BARBARA HALL, Executrix of Thomas H. Hall.

June 24, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers by bond, note or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment; attendance will be given at Queen-Anne for that purpose, by WILLIAM BROGDEN. As an indulgence longer than the first of August cannot be given, it is hoped those indebted will comply, and prevent our adding to the docket of August court.

3w WILLIAM BROGDEN and CO.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 9, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will apply to Frederick county August court next for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, as well to fix; mark and bound, the lines of a tract of land called CARROLLSBURG, as our particular parts thereof.

SAMUEL CLELAND,
CHARLES ROBISON,
JAMES YOUNG,
WILLIAM BROWN, sen.
WILLIAM BROWN, jun.
ROBERT BROWN.

June 24, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL BROGDEN by bond, note or open account, are requested to make immediate payment to 3w

WILLIAM BROGDEN, Administrator.

St. Mary's county, June 15, 1789.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of PHILL; he is about six feet high, and appears to be about twenty-one or two years old, has on an old osnabrig shirt, and blue cloth trousers, and says he belongs to Lanta Wade, in Prince-George's county, near Broad Creek. His master is desired to take him away, and pay charges to

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the mouth of Monocacy, as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, with a star in her forehead, and a little white spot on her back and near buttock, about seven or eight years old, branded on the near shoulder S. P. in a circle, or something like it, and shod before. The owner is requested to take her away and pay charges.

JOHN HARWOOD.

Montgomery county, June 22, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 15th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at PUBLIC SALE,

TWO parcels or tracts of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, within about six miles of Pig-Point, the one containing about twenty acres, whereon is a very good water grist mill, a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other convenient houses; the other within about a quarter of a mile of the above, containing about 95 acres, well adapted to Indian corn, tobacco, &c. with a sufficiency of fire wood, fence-rail, timber, &c. for the support of both places, whereon is a good tobacco house, 40 by 24 feet, and quarter: also will be offered for sale, the same day, some valuable STOCK, such as cattle, horses, hogs, some household furniture, plantation utensils, the crop on the ground, and many other things too tedious to mention. One half the purchase money to be paid down, for the other half indulgence will be given for twelve months, on giving bond with approved security, payable to

w3 JOHN W. BURGESS.

June 17, 1789.

Pig-Point, June 17, 1789.

The subscriber has for SALE, remaining on hand,

ABOUT 400l. cost of goods, at the above place;—amongst which are—two rich square looking-glasses, in burnished gold frames, varnished with rich carved ornaments and medalion and canopy tops, 37 inches by 21, two oval ditto, 27 by 19, three elegant square mahogany Pembroke tables, one dozen neat mahogany satin hair cloth bottomed chairs, one dozen neat Florida mahogany chairs, with loose seats, covered with black leather, plated candlesticks, and sundry other articles necessary for furnishing a house, too tedious to mention, which will be sold very low for ready cash or a short credit. Any person inclinable to purchase may apply to the subscriber, at the above place, on Saturdays.

SAMUEL LANE.

N. B. All persons indebted to me are desired to make payment immediately, as no further indulgence can be given, by S. L.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship WILLING TOM, captain THOMAS HUNTER, from LONDON, and to be SOLD on the most REASONABLE TERMS, for

CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE,

BY

JOHN PETTY, and CO.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

May 20, 1789.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES STEUART.

NOTICE is hereby given to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, that a distribution of land will be made to them at Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on the first and second of August next, agreeably to an act of assembly: and at the same time and place will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, about 1000 LOTS of LAND, of fifty acres each, for ready money or specie certificates of the state of Maryland. This land lies to the westward of Fort Cumberland. For a particular description thereof apply to captain Daniel Cresap, or Mr. John Tomlinson, who live near the same, by w3

DAVID LYNN,
DANIEL CRESAP,
BENJAMIN BROOKES, } Commissioners.

Annapolis, February 18, 1789.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, on the north side of Severn river, containing about 400 acres, under good fencing, bounding on the river Severn, about five miles distant from Annapolis, with a very good framed dwelling house, with brick ends and cellar, and very convenient out houses thereon, an orchard of excellent young fruit trees.

A description of the soil, wood, timber and situation, are thought unnecessary, as no person would purchase who would not examine the premises. This property will be sold for any state or continental securities, good assigned bonds, or six years credit on bond with security, upon the regular payment of interest at five per cent. per annum. Apply to

JAMES RINGGOLD.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and also the Scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spanish dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This consideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Crukshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions--and that the several printers of news-papers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

MR. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the commissioners appointed to build a court house, prison and prison yard, at the Head of Elk, in Cæcil county, intend to petition the general assembly at their next session, for a further sum of money to be levied on the inhabitants of said county, to enable us to finish and complete said court house, prison and prison yard.

JOSEPH GILPIN,
ZEBULON HOLLINGSWORTH,
EDWARD OLDHAM,
JOSEPH BAXTER.

Cæcil county, May 1, 1789. w8

PUBLIC SALE.

To be SOLD, for ready cash, by virtue of a deed of trust, on Tuesday the 20th of October next, at 12 o'clock, at the house occupied by Mr. EDWARD JENKINS, in Charles county, (and formerly the property of the said Edward Jenkins) to wit:

ONE TRACT of LAND called BATCHELOR's HOPE, containing one hundred and eighty acres; one other TRACT of LAND called THE MAZE, containing two hundred and forty-nine acres; part of one other TRACT of LAND called PYE's HARDSHIFT, containing one hundred and sixty acres; also the LIFE ESTATE of the said EDWARD JENKINS and his sister SARAH BOWLING, in the three following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, to wit: one parcel called THE FOLLY, containing fifty-seven acres; one other parcel of LAND called THE COLT, containing forty-five acres, and one other parcel of LAND called OGDEN's CONTENT, containing one hundred and four acres; also twelve valuable NEGRO SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children. For further particulars apply to

w 6 JAMES MIDDLETON.

Charles county, June 4, 1789.

VALUABLE LANDS,

In Washington county, Maryland, *For SALE, on CREDIT.*

On Tuesday the first day of September next will be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE, THAT valuable TRACT of LAND called SALSBURY PLAINS, containing four thousand one hundred and twenty-two acres, situated in Washington county, nearly adjoining the town of Williams-Port, at the mouth of Conococheague, and within four miles of Hagar's-town. This tract of land is reputed to be as rich as any of the lands in that neighbourhood, has a sufficient proportion of wood land, and is well watered; it is advantageously situated for water works, and hath a stream from a large limestone spring running through it, sufficient to support them; it is convenient to market, the mouth of Conococheague, on Patowmack, being a good landing place, and the navigation of that river already so far improved as to admit of a water carriage to the Great Falls, within 14 miles of George-town. The lines of this tract of land are well established and ascertained, so as not to be in any manner affected by the variation of the compass. This tract of land will be divided into farms from 100 to 500 acres, and the terms of sale will be, that the purchasers shall pay one fourth of the price annually, with interest, until the whole be paid. The title is indisputable, and the land will be sold clear of all incumbrances. Bond with security to be given by the purchasers. Any person desirous of seeing the lands before the day of sale will be shewn them by Mr PAUL HOYE, living on a part of the lands.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
RICHARD POTTS.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 10, 1789.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE, to the highest bidder, at four years credit,

FORTY thousand acres of LAND, in tracts, from 500 to 5000 acres, situated on Cheat river, near the western boundary line of Maryland, and convenient to the head navigation of Patowmack. The subscribers will be prepared to shew their titles.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
WILLIAM DEAKINS.

Pursuant to the will of RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD, Esquire, deceased, the subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 27th of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A PART of that very valuable TRACT of LAND called Worton Manor, in Kent county, delightfully situated on the Chesapeake Bay; the soil of this land can be exceeded by none, being well adapted to every species of grain, tobacco and grass; and what renders it still more valuable is the immense quantity of fine timber growing on it of every kind, a good navigation, and well situated for a variety of markets.—It will be laid off into small and convenient lots, and sold on a credit of three years, by annual instalments. Good and approved securities will be required.

ts JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.

Bennett's Point, Queen-Anne's county, May 5, 1789.

Doctor SHAFTO,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Annapolis, and the public in general, that he has been regularly bred to PHYSIC and SURGERY in England; that he has been fifteen years in America, during which time, he flatters himself that he has acquired some knowledge in the diseases incident to this climate, and that he has now settled at Mr. GILBERT MIDDLETON's, near the Dock, in this city, where he may be sent to or consulted at all hours. The doctor gives every assurance that no care, attention or tenderness, shall be wanting on his part to give entire satisfaction to such as may do him the honour of calling him in to their assistance. 3w

Annapolis, June 10, 1789.

Alexandria, May 29, 1789.

THE subscriber will take, as an apprentice to physic and surgery, a young MAN, who may apply well recommended. w3

JAMES CRAIK, sen.

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates, and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any Time, & with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

tf James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER.

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

J. W.

Annapolis, May 12.

RAN away from the subscriber, a young NEGRO MAN, called DAVY, on the 13th of March, 1789; his dress is an osnabrig shirt, and cotton waistcoat and breeches; it is probable he will change his dress as he has other cloaths; he is an artful, deceiving fellow, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and stole a large sum of money two or three days before he went off: it is thought he is gone off with his overseer, ROBERT JACKSON, who is gone away with Joshua Pearce's wife. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, shall be entitled to EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

tf ELIZABETH RAWLINGS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price One Dollar,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

ALSO,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF

BOTH HOUSES

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A VENDUE STORE.

IN the house formerly occupied by the late Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, the subscriber to sell by auction (on a low commission) takes in STORE and HOUSEHOLD GOODS of every description. As the situation of the house is in every respect calculated for the business, which, together with his utmost exertions to render every satisfaction on his part, by his punctuality, secrecy, and that dispatch which circumstances will admit of, he hopes to merit the approbation of a discerning public,

tf

Who am their's,
Much devoted to please,
MICHAEL SHANNON.

N. B. The days of sale will be on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and goods taken in at any time,

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, and those indebted to the estate are most earnestly called on to make immediate payment to the subscriber, that he may be quickly enabled to discharge the claims against the estate. The very great indulgence which the debtors generally have experienced from the deceased, will, I hope, induce many to pay the proper attention to this advertisement; those who neglect may depend that suits will be instituted against them to November court, without respect to persons.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Administrator.

THERE is at the plantation of WILLIAM HERRON, living near major Henry Ridgely's mill in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay MARE, fourteen and an half hands high, has a star in her forehead, and snip on her nose, four white feet, no perceivable brand, appears to be nine or ten years old, she trots and gallops, and has been used to the draught. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ST. JOHN's COLLEGE.

AT a meeting of the visitors and governors of SAINT JOHN's COLLEGE, the subscribers were appointed a committee, with adequate powers, for superintending and carrying on the building, and were directed particularly to have therein two rooms finished and prepared, with all convenient dispatch, for the purpose of opening a mathematical and a grammar school, under a professor for each.

The said committee was requested to advertise, that the visitors having already appointed John M'Dowell, A. M. professor of mathematics, have determined to appoint, at their ensuing quarterly meeting, on Tuesday the 11th of August next, a professor of languages, to receive, in quarterly payments, for his services, a salary of 300l. per annum, to commence one calendar month before the opening of his school, in consideration of his advice and assistance in preparing for the same.

This is therefore to give notice, that the subscribers have entered upon the discharge of their trust; and to request all persons qualified for and desirous of being appointed to the professorship of languages in the said college, on the terms aforesaid, to make application, either in person or by writing, to the visitors at their said next quarterly meeting, or in the mean time to make application to the subscribers.

JAMES BRICE,
CHARLES WALLACE,
RICHARD SPRIGG,
THOMAS HYDE,
THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, May 25, 1789.

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, the following property, lying in Queen-Anne's county, and Chester-town,

A TRACT of LAND called Darland, containing seventeen hundred and fifty acres, about four miles from Chester mill; one other TRACT of LAND called Lloyd's-town, containing one thousand acres, about the same distance from the Head of Chester River. These lands are well adapted to farming, and will be laid off into small and convenient lots; also sundry LOTS in Chester-town. The terms of the sale will be one third part of the purchase money, with interest thereon, from the day of sale, to be paid in one year from the said sale; one other third part of the said purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be paid in two years from the said sale, and the residue of the said purchase money, and interest thereon from the day of sale, to be paid in three years from the said sale, with good and approved security; and upon full payment of the said purchase money and interest, the subscriber will execute to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, good and effectual conveyances of the same in fee-simple. The sale of Darland will commence on Monday, the 20th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Mr. James Harris's, tenant on the land; Lloyd's-town on Wednesday the 22d following, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Mr. Edward Heathers's, living on the premises; and the lots in Chester-town, on Friday the 24th of the same month. ts

JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.

Bennett's Point, Queen-Anne's county, May 5, 1789.

RAN away on the seventh inst. a mulatto man named FRANK; he is about twenty years of age, middle-sized, gray eyes, and pretty well made; his cloaths are uncertain. He was, some time before this elopement, taken up and put into prison in Prince George's county. Whoever secures the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall be paid TWO GUINEAS, and if delivered to me, THREE GUINEAS. w3

RICHARD DARNALL.

June 20, 1789.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.